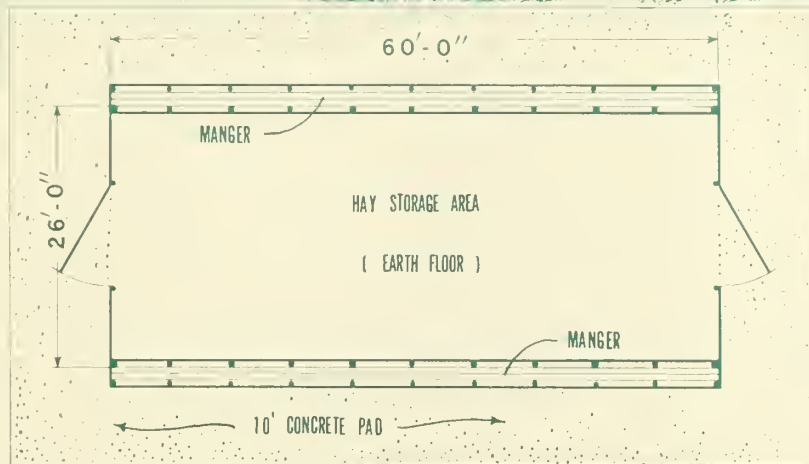


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HAY STORAGE AND FEEDING SHED

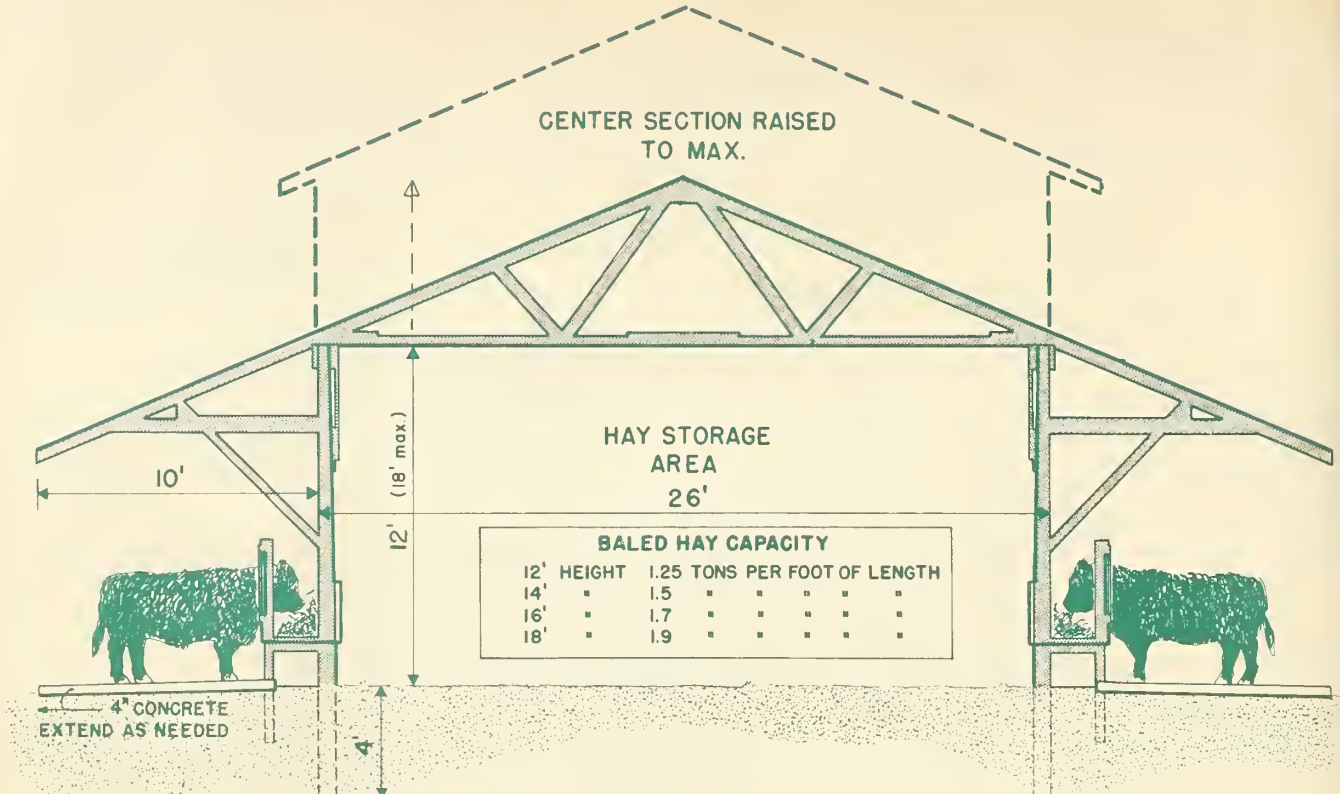
COOPERATIVE
FARM BUILDING
Plan No. 5935
(2-SHEETS)
PLAN EXCHANGE



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This hay storage and feeding building can be used for either beef or dairy cattle. Dairymen can use the building in an open lot that has a separate loafing shed. Silage can be fed in fence-line bunks or, if desired, in feed mangers in the hay storage building. For beef cattle, the barn may be located in a pasture area.

Feed mangers 30 inches wide are protected by roofs 10 feet wide that are cantilevered on each side of the 26-foot-wide hay storage area. Cattle feeding openings are vertical, 14 inches wide, located 36 inches apart. Openings may be either "V" type or slanted. For small cattle the openings may be placed 30 inches apart.



Build to suit the specific needs of your feeding enterprise. To achieve full building use consider—

- Number and ages of cattle to be fed.
- Probable future use of the building.
- Days of hay feeding required and amount of hay needed for average seasonal use.
- Space for storing surplus hay in exceptionally good seasons.
- Method of harvesting and handling hay.
- Possible future changes in hay harvesting methods.

The building can be adapted to several beef management systems—breeding herds, baby beef production, or finishing as 2-year-olds. The following example illustrates only one way of building to fit your needs:

Suppose you winter 60 head of cattle, brood cows, and calves on forage. The calves may or may not be creep fed, depending on the quality of the hay. Suppose your region requires 150 days of feeding without pasture.

You have 60 animals at the hay shed. If they are fed periodically you will need from 84 to 96 feet of building length (seven or eight 12-foot bays). If the mangers are continually filled, you could get along with less length, but for brood cows ample space is desirable.

If these 60 animals eat 20 pounds of hay per day for 150 days you will require 112 tons. Baled hay stacked to a height of 12 feet and a length of 84 feet is about 105 tons—96 feet, 120 tons. To allow for better hay-production seasons some years than others, a height of 14 feet to provide for 20 percent over-storage seems reasonable.

Although you bale hay now, you may plan to chop hay in the future. At that time perhaps you will cut and windrow with an open-backed field chopper. After partial field drying, you will re chop the windrow into a forage wagon. You will install a drying duct in the hay storage area and distribute the chopped hay over the duct from a conveyor set on the lower chord of the truss. Chopped hay requires from 10 to 20 percent more space than does baled hay. With this method of harvest you would need a side wall 16 to 18 feet high.

Plan your site so the concrete apron is well drained. Locate the building to allow for future expansion of your herd. Visualize the required work operations both in filling the building and feeding the cattle. Orient the building to make your work easier.

Fit your building to your present and probable future needs. The size, shape, and placement are important to smooth, trouble-free, efficient use of your time. In this period of rapid change on the farmstead you need a flexible building and layout that can be changed to meet new needs.

Complete working drawings may be obtained through your county agent or from the Extension agricultural engineer at most State agricultural colleges. There is usually a small charge.

ORDER PLAN NO. 5935, HAY STORAGE AND FEEDING SHED

If working drawings of this plan are not available in your State, write to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering Research Division, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. The U.S. Department of Agriculture does not distribute drawings, but will direct you to a State that does distribute them.



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